Long Island City, with a proposition to "fix" a bill introduced in the Legislature by Assemblyman Bulmer reducing the rate of fare on that railroad.

Alderman Glosson testified in detail to his dealings with the Long Island Rairroad Company. He had endeavored to secure legislation in Long Island City for the company, and had been engaged in purch using real es tate for Austin Corbin. Mr. Gleason gave an account of a visit he made to Vice-President Maxwell. The latter said that Assemblyman Bulmer had introduced a "striking" bill against the railroad. He "siriking" bill against the bill as such but said that he would see Buimer about it. The witness did not know about the bill until Superintendent Barion informed him that it had been intredue-d. Superintendent Barion said to bim that the Long sland Raliroad Company had the wrong man at Albany (in aning Assemblyman Buimer). Mr. Gleason denied emphatically that he had ever said to any men that he (Gleason) would or could "fix" any bill. Througo his efforts the company had alded to cleet Assemblyman Buimer, and for that reason he said that he would see Bulmer and ask him to be friendly to the road. The only manner in which money was mento ed was in a remark by Superinten ent Barton that he (Barton) could not \$1,000 to bet er use in Albany than Mr. dinsdale could \$10,000. Superintendent Barton in that interview related an anecdote of the late Oliver Charlick, excelling the latter with the reason's that it was cheaper to buy an Assem syman than ecci one. Mr. Gleason further testified concerning an interview with Austin orbin relative to the charges made against him (Gleason). He sait: "Mr. Corbin, that is a nice way to treat me." Mr. Corbin replied, "Gleason, that is all right. You own Buimer. Get him not to move the bin and then I will refact. "Gleason said, "Mr. Corbin, ow many Assemblymen do you own I It is said you own the Speaker, any low". (Gleason) could not understand the bill as gat." Gleason said, "Mr. Corbin, sow many Assem-lymen to you own I It is said you own the Speaker, Some other testimony was taken, and the inquiry was practically closed.

LEGISLATION AT TRENTON.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, N. J., March 8 .- A joint cancus of the Democrais to-day agreed to adjourn the Legisla'ure finally on March 23. The Senate in the afternoon passed a resolution fixing March 16 as the date, but when it reached the Assembly it was amended in accordance with the caucus decision. Tuere is no public reason why the session should not end at the time indicated.

The bill to revise the charter of Newark and Jersey City, which passed the Senate two days ago, was defeated in the Assembly this afternoon, in a s'ormy session. The Speaker quitted his ensir and Mr. Chapman, of Hud-The speaker quitted no to preside. The latter's rulings son, was called upon to preside. The latter's rulings had the stability of a weathercock and the consistency of a child, resulting in a scene of confusion unparalleled this session. The bill was reported adversely by Arbuckie, Sheldon and Shelds, of the Committee on Municipal Corporations, and Mr. Chapman was placed in the chair to sustain this report. Speaker O'Connor conducted the opposition to the bill and had the aid of the Newark mbers, while some of the Hudson County represenatives, Cole and Clarke, supported it. The adverse report was sustained 36 to 21, and reconsideration was refused. The engone of the principal subjects of discussion this case of the contraction of the c

rased. This eads one of the pincipal subjects of discartion this session.

The Assembly passed one of the most dilizently lobbined
bills of the year. It is an act to require all teleshonand telegraph companies in Newark and Jersey City to
place their wires under ground within two years after
the possaxe of the act. They are "to remove all poles
and other contrivacees used for the support of their
wires," and no more poles are to be erected after the
date of passaxe. It was argued against the bill that the
experiment of burying the wires had not been entirely
successful, and until it was the bill should not become a
law. The vote was 34 to 22. The bill goes to the Senale,
where it will receive less favorable consideration in all
probability.

Both houses have adjourned until Monday evening. CHARGED WITH BRIBERY.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 8 .- In the Sen ate to-day the House resolution appointing a committee of five Representatives and three Senators to investigate the charge of bribery and all the circumstances connected therewith by the Standard Oil Company in the case of E. G. Patterson, an alleged witness for the com-

monwealth, was taken up.

Mr. Emery moved to amend by giving the Committee power to investigate the transactions of the Standard Oil Company with reference to all settlements, suits or other legal proceedings with the Commonwealth, and the relations of the Star dard Oil Company with the railroad companies of the State, and with the producers and refluers of octroleum, the testimony with the producers and refluers of octroleum, the testimony with recommendations to be reported to the Legislature if in session, or to be presented to the Attorney-General for his action. Both the House resolution and the amendment were referred to the Juliciary Committee of the S. mate. Mr. Emery denounced the Standard Oil Company in the pourse of the discussion as having bribed officers of the State and the Legislature in past years.

AN OFFICE DECLARED VACANT.

Boston, March 8 .- The Governor to-day issued a writ of supersedeas declaring the office Insurance Commissioner vacant. This ac ion has caused suprise, in view of the history of the matter. On February 14, 1883, Mr. Clarke sent a letter to the Governor, in

COTTON MOVEMENT OF SIX MONTHS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 8,-The statement of the cotton movement of the United States, as made up by C. H. Parker, secretary of the National Cotton Ex change, gives the following figures for the period from September 1 to February 28, inclusive:

| | 1883. | 1882. |
|---------------------------------------------|---------|-----------|
| Port receipts | 364,402 | 4,004,412 |
| Total overland receipts | 42,317 | 717,456 |
| Of which to mills 4 | 66,817 | 337,208 |
| Of which to ports | 35.941 | 360.120 |
| Of which in transit | 10,300 | 2,323 |
| Of which to canada | 29,259 | 2 ,912 |
| Exports to Great Britain | 90.171 | 1.449,420 |
| Exports to Channel ports | 13,388 | 14.173 |
| Exports to France | 17,014 | 245,487 |
| Exports to the Continent, etc 8 | 86,529 | 545,242 |
| At sea, between ports | 32,697 | 5,570 |
| Total takings by Northern spinners 1.2 | 45,288 | 1,242,471 |
| Stock at ports at the close of February 8 | 70,219 | 1,073,793 |
| | 70,574 | 19,536 |
| | 83,636 | 65,729 |
| Overland for February, 1881, 40,485. | | |
| · Spinuers' takings, February, 1881, 187,91 | 8. | |

HEIRS TO A LARGE ESTATE.

James Anderson, who was a merchant in this city in 1855, failed and lost all his property. His three children, William, Michael George and Margaret, ages eight, ten and four respectively, were placed by the Children's Aid Society, through its agent, the Rev. J. P. Root, in good homes in Michigan in 1857. Frequent accounts were received from them. The girl died, but the two boys prospered. Both entered the Army and were honorably discharged at the close of the war. They went back to their old homes in Michigan, where one of them mar ied and has a good practice as a lawyer. He other is a farmer. Both continued to correspond with the Children's Aid Society, and one of them called at the office in New-York in 1876. It now appears that by the death of Michael Rott, in 1881, in Edinburgh, Scotland, these children fail heirs to a large estate. The former agent of the society, the Rev Mr. Root, called at the office this week to gather these facts* and to make preparations to claim the estate in behalf of the men.

BROTHERS MISSING EACH OTHER.

Arthur Iluson, of Gunnison, Gol., arrived in Jersey City from the West on Friday evening. They crossed the North River by the Pavonia ferry to this city. Arthur jumped ashore just before the boat reached her pier, and Charles, who is slightly paralyzed, attempted to follow him, but missed his footing and feil into the water. Arthur, not seeing the accident, and supposing his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside the gate for him. In the meantime his brother to be in the crowd behind, waited outside him to be nominated as were known Two brothers, Charles W. Huson, of Pueblo, and

A STEAMSHIP CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

The certificate of incorporation of the Bay Ridge The certificate of incorporation of the bay hauge Steamsing Construction Company was filed yeater-day in the office of the County Clerk. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$800,000. The ob-ject of the company is to buy, sell, build, repair, and use ships and ship machinery. James E. Smith, Alonzo P. Bliven, Henry Craske, and Herbert Suel-ling are the accryotrators. They and E. P. Carpen-ter, Samuel Mawhinney, and Clinton M. Dyer are the trustees for the first year. Steamship Construction Company was filed yealer than the effice of the County Clerk. The capital stock of the company is fixed at \$600,000. The object of the company is fixed at \$600,000. The object of the company is to buy, sell, build, repair, and are ships and ship machinery. James E. Smith, Alonzo P. Blives, thenry Craske, and Herbert's neighbor of the city which was wanted for inquor ships are the incorporators. They and E. P. Carpenter, Samuel Mawhinney, and Clinton M. Dyer are the trusices for the first year.

"Pipes frozen ?" he said. "Well Pil go and all plansher, and you have the roof-scuttle opened, the work be able to tell what to do to that sink-spout till be has been up on the roof."

"Long pefore I assumed the duties of Mayor," the able to tell what to do to that sink-spout till be has been up on the roof." the trustees for the first year.

call a plumber, and you have the roof-scuttle opened. He won't be able to tell what to do to that sink-spout till he ans been up on the roof."

THE COMMISSIONERS DEFEND THE "PRENCH MA-DAME" AND PRONOUNCE HER RESPECTABLE. The committee appointed at the temperance meet-

Excise Commissioners regarding the number of licensed and unificensed places where liquor is sold, the license, etc., met at the Board of Excise rooms yesterday. There were present John Jay, the Rev. Dr. S. Irenœus Prime, D. Willis James, ex-Judge Charles A. Peabody, Henry C. Pellew, the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, T. B. Coddington and Robert Graham, the secretary of the Church Temperanes Society. The meeting lasted about an hour and a half, and was informal in its character. Mr. Jay read a brief address, in which he referred to former letters that had passed

between him and the president of the Excise Board, and then asked several questions, which Mr. Mitchell, the president of the Board, said would be answered by letter in a few days. in his address Mr. Jay thanked the Commission-

ers for the prompt less with which they had replied to be request of the committee, and appointed an early int rview. In their letter the Commissioners had stated that they had beensed 20 first-class hotels, 30 s cond-class hotels, 4,931 smaller hotels, boarding-houses, etc., 335 storekeepers, and 3,336 ale and beer saloons, and that there were about 100 places where liquor was sold without a license. It was said that there were 300 wholesale dealers in the city who had a United States revenue license. Mr. Jav said that he granted tha the duties of the Commissioners were oneron in replying to another part of the letter-but he knew that the evils of the tiquor traffic were very great, and were made still greater by the temprations offered by the great number of places where liquor was sold. He asked them what changes in the existing Excise law they desired in order to effect the reforms they wish to ac-complish; whether 4,931 licensed third-class hotels are not large y in excess of the num-tion one of its most able and enlightened stiesmen, and the world an exemplar of benevolence ber needed for the benefit of travellers; whether liceuses have not been issued under this head to places which did not accord with the actual requirements of the law as to what should constitute a hotel. He also asked whether of the 3.336 ale and beer saloons a large number did not sell spirituous liquors; whether, if so, a fine could not be imposed for the violation of the law, and what steps were necesary to secure the vindication of the law. It was also asked where complaint should be made of my known or supposed violations of the law. In referring to the suggestions of the Commissioners that they did not feel authorized to create a monopoly by refusing licenses to certain persons of zoon moral character, which would be the case if the number of licenses was limited. Mr. Jay a id that the argument was plausible but groundless.

Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to ber needed for the benefit of travellers; whether

places which did not accord with the actual requirements of the law as to what should constitute a hotel. He also asked whether of the 3.336 ale and beer saloons a large number did not sell spirituous liquors; whether, if so, a fine could not be imposed for the violation of the law, and what steps were nece-sary to secure the vindication of the law. It was also asked whether compliant should be made of any known or supposed violations of the law. It was also asked whether compliant should be made of any known or supposed violations of the law. In referring to the suggestions of the Commissioners that they did not feel authorized to create a monopoly by refusing liceness to certain persons of good moral character, which would be the case if the number of licenses was limited. Mr. Jay and the lat the argument was plausible but groundless.

Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to Mr. Jay's address, def-n ling the action of the Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to Mr. Jay's address, def-n ling the action of the Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to Mr. Jay's address, def-n ling the action of the Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to Mr. Jay's address, def-n ling the action of the Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to Mr. Jay's address, def-n ling the action of the Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to Mr. Jay's address, def-n ling the action of the Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to Mr. Jay's address, def-n ling the action of the Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to Mr. Jay's address, def-n ling the action of the Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to Mr. Jay's address, def-n ling the action of the Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to Mr. Jay's address, def-n ling the action of the Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to Mr. Jay is address, def-n ling the action of the Commissioner Friedsam replied at great length to make the power of the light to make the power was limited. Mr. Stephens and a l

white tables and instead of menthere were 'lady eashi rs,' one at each table, carrying armis. There was no power for v to revoke that man's license. We have refused 264 applications for licenses and revoked 60 heeness in the hast year."

Dr. Prime—That is all very instructive, Mr. Commissioner, but will you explain the case of the "French Madame," recently reported in The Trib-UNE! How did she get her license?

Mr. Friedsam—The pre iden will tell you that. Mr. Mitchell rose to answer Dr. Prime's question, beginning by censuring the speakers at the Steinway Hall meeting, and then said that the present lesses to the place in question was not the real "French

hall meeting, and then said that the present lesses of the place to question was not the real "French Mada ac," but her successor, whom Mr. stundy had persecuted. "After Mr. Mundy was proved a blackmailer," said ar, Mitchell, "we thought it proper to gravit era dicesse."

Mr. Granam-You have not yet come to the point and explained it Tribushe's statement about Assistant District-Atto ney O'Byrne's connection with he license.

Mr. Mitchell—Mr. Hart will explain that.

Mr. Hart, being the only one left upon whom the resonstonity of anywering the question could be placed, rose, and in a whisp r proceeded to tell a cost Mr. Mindy and his blackmailing schemes, and then said: "We sent to Captain Berghood with reference to the mater, and he said that he saw gentlemen going there every night, and that he thought we were doing her an injustice. Mr. O'byrne had been interested in the said sounds.

Dr. Prime (in a low voice)—Enough said.
Mr. itart—The lady finally sent a letter in which she agreed to close her house at 1 o clock, and the heense was granted. She has been blackmailed from the beginning.
Mr. Grzham—ny Mr. Mundy?
Mr. Hari—By him and othe s. I forgot to say that we sent to Cap am Wulhams, and he, too, said that he saw no reason why a license should be refused.
Dr. Prime—Do you now consider her a respectable woman?

woman !
Mr. Mitchell—I do.
The question of a conflict between the Police and
Excise Boards was then discussed, and the committree adjourned to meet to-day at the office of the
Police Commissioners.

ASKING THE MAYOR'S ASSISTANCE. WHAT MR, EDSON SAYS ABOUT NOMINATING EX-CISE COMMISSIONESS.

A committee appointed at the recent meeting of the Church Temperance Society held in Steinway Hall called upon Mayor Edson yesterday to secure his assistance in reducing the number of liquor shops in the city. John Jay, chairman of the committee, was present, and also the following members: C. A. Peabody, the Rev. Dr. Crosby, the Rev. Dr. B. F. De Costa, the Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime, R. Fulton Cutting, T. B. Coddington, Henry E. Pellew, General Swayne, Robert Graham, the Rev. Dr. H. C. Potter and ex-Judge Arnoux. The terms of Excise Commissioners Mitchell, Hart and Friedsam expire on May 1, and one of the objects of the committee was to urge upon the Mayor the necessity of no. minating as their successors men of undisputed integrity and high moral character. The committee has prepared a bill which will be introduced in the Legislature, to limit the number of retail liquor-shops. The assistance of Mayor Edson in getting this bili through the Legislature was

Mr. Jay said that the committeemen did not come as the advocates of total abstinence. Their purpose was to reform the excise system and limit the number of liquor-shops in the city, which at present far exceeded what might be called even the legitimate demand. It was in the power of the Board of Excise to grant a license to sell liquor to every storekeeper in the city. That ought not to be permitted. Within sixty days the Mayor would be called upon to appoint a new Board of Excise, from whom he had bought his law books, and the there

It was for this purpose that the committee called upon the Mayor.

Mr. Graham said that the enormous proportions to which the hignor traffic had grown in this city were well known. The records of the Board of Excuse showed that there are 9.075 homsel liquor shops in this city, while it was admitted that there are 1.000 unlicensed shops open. There are 7.326 stores in which food is soh:—2.749 less than the number of hignor shops, if the number of rumboids continued to increase in such wholesale manner, it would result in untoid hardship, deprayity and crime.

that they had been approached by Aldermaa Gleason, of Long Island City, with a proposition to "fix" a bill introduced in the Legis'ature by Assemblyman Bulmer reducing the rate of fair on that railroad.

LIQUOR-SHOPS IN THE CITY. be said, "I had can vassed this subject thoroughly, and I concluded that the evil was one requiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of all good citizens. I shall cerrequiring the carnest attention of a ing in Steinway Hall last week to confer with the

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

FUNERAL OF THE DEAD GOVERNOR.

A VASI CROWD IN ATTENDANCE-RESOLUTIONS SET-TING FORTH HIS VINTUES-THE SPEAKERS. ATLANTA, Ga., March 8 .- The Stephens memorial services began at 10 o'clock. The attendance was overwhelming and not one-twentieth of the people who desired to do so could get into the ball of the House of Representatives, where the exercises were held. Fully 50,000 visitors were in the city. Such crowds were never seen in Atlanta before. All the streets were packed.

The memorial services were opened with prayer by the Rev. William Adams, of Augusta. Senator Colquitt introduced the speakers. General Gordon read the following resolutions, prepared by the Citi-

Resolved. That his catholic sympathies, embracing as

mined to resign, his resignation to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. The days to held overland the form the beginned to the same day the Governor replied, accepting the resignation, but asking Mr. Clarke to hold overland to the same day the Governor maked N A. Plympton, who, as charter State Committee, and been manager of the Executive Committee of the Demonation which resulted in Governor follows the first need to the same day the Governor maked N A. Plympton, who, as charter State Committee, and been manager of the Executive Committee of the Demonation which resulted in Governor follows the first needing of the Executive Committee of the Demonation which resulted in Governor maked N Mr. Hart—The hady finally sent a letter in which fact that his confirmed. As the general opinion that he will not become that there is an insurrogatable objection to him. It is the general opinion that he will not be confirmed. As the general opinion that he will not be confirmed. As the general opinion that he will not be confirmed. As the general opinion that he will not be confirmed. As the statute requires it, the Governor will soon make another momination, out it is not known that he will not be confirmed. As the statute requires it, the Governor will soon make another momination, out it is not known that he will not be confirmed. As the statute requires it, the Governor will soon make another momination, out it is not known that he will not be confirmed. As the statute requires it, the Governor will soon make another momination, out it is not known that he will not be confirmed. As the statute requires it, the Governor will soon make another momination, out it is not known that he will not be confirmed. As the statute requires it, the Governor will soon make another momination, out it is not known that he will not be confirmed. As the statute requires it, the Governor will soon make another momination of the confirmed. As the statute requires it, the governor will soon make another mominat sooriety and intelligence. The Georgia Railway, which runs through the lown, does not give a true latea of the fer-lility of the country as seen from the car windows, as it follows one of the "back-bone" ridges which are healthful but not fertile. A large yart smaded with fine oak and other fourther trees, contains an unpretending mansion of wood, simply painted, called Liberry Hail. This was the residence of the Georgia s.g., and the name was not given in any patriotic affectation, but, like the "Sans Souel" of Frederick [Construction of the foundations, but that it was of no consequence. That was the end of it. The mischief miles away lies the homestead plantation, and a heap of stones with the hearthstone mark the site of the log cabin in which he was born. A substantial granite wall near by incloses the less than "God's acre," in which the most of his near kindred sleep. With something, perhaps, of the feeling embodied in Shakespeare's epi-

taph, the grave of his grandfather, at a little distance,

has never been disturbed.

The story of young Stephens's education by the aid of friends whom he afterward regald is familiar to all, but his first experience at the bar has not seen recalled of late. He was a imitted to practice on July 22, 1834, after about two months' study. Just ten days later h tried his first case, taken from merciful considerations. What is now the Court of Ordinary of Georgia, having primary jurisdiction of estates, was then called the Inferior Court, and had five Justices. A " Brother Battle," as he was called by his fellow Baptists, had a son die, leaving a young widow and infant daughter two years old. This old gentleman had been a justice of the court spoken of, and to protect the little property left by his son he took out letters of guardianship upon the person and property of the infant heir. Soon after the young widow married a young Mr. Hillsman, whose only fault seemed to be being addicted to occasional excess in drink.
To this "Brother Battle" strongly objected, and did not wish his little granddaughter to be reared under the same roof with such a man. He therefore engaged a young fellow named Asken to call at the house as on a visit, and while there he begulled the little girl to sit on his isp by the offer of an apple. The mother unsuspectingly went about her household duties, and on her going out of the room, Asken fied with the child in his arms. There was an exciting race of half a mile, which the abductor won. The grandfather refused to give up the child thus obtained, and the mother went to young Stephens for redress. It may be said that she had previously employed Joseph Henry Lumpkin, afterward Chief Justice of Georgia, who had on the same day failed to win the case. boldly attacked the letters of guardianship, filing a culnisi to set them aside. He had for a legal antagonist no leading lawyer of his section. The young advocate won a victory where all persons had predicted defeat, and the now rejoicing mother was given the custody of her child. Even the kind grandfather was estisfied of the justice of the decis on, and became Mr. Stephens's friend. The event of Mr. Stephens's first session in the Legis-

lature was the effort to appropriate money for " a main trank line of railway" from what is now the capitol, Atlanta, to some point on the Tonnesses River. Judge Harris in a letter to Protessor Eutherford, of the State University, says of this occasion: "The debate had lingered for some days, when from under the gallery a clear, shrill voice, unlike that of any man of my acquaintance, was heard saying : 'Mr. Speaker!' Every eye was turned to the thin, attenuated form of a mere boy, with black, gleaming eyes and endaverous face. The attention became breathless. The House was enchained for an hour by a new speaker, with new views of the ion, such as had not been discussed or bluted at by others. When he sat down there was a burst of applause from a full gallery, in which many of us on the floor

TO ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, ESQ., OF GEORGIA. H. R. U. S., 14ta June, 1844. "Say, by what sympathetic charm, What mystle magnet's scote sway, Drawn by some noresisted arm We come from regions far away?

" From North and South, from East and West, Here in the Propie's Hall we meet, To execute their high beliest In conneil and communion sweet.

"We meet as strangers in this half Eut when our rask of duty's done, We blend the common good of all And melt the multitude in one.

"As strangers in this ball we met;

FIRES IN FLAT-HOUSES.

DANGERS FROM LIGHT-SHAFTS. RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR CONSTRUCTION DI-VIDED BETWEEN TWO DEPARTMENTS.

The burning of the Cambridge Fla's day before yesterday has aroused considerable curiosity concerning the means resorted to by builders to make apartment-houses safe from accidents such as called special attention to that occurrence. On the part of city officials and others whose occupation led them to look carefully into all the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. and Miss Wakeman, there seemed to be a general recognition of the fact that something more than wise building laws and strict enforcement of them was necessary to guard against loss of life when apartment-houses are destroyed by fire. The Cambridge apartments were built before the present furcan of Buildings was organized, but nevertheless they answered the requirements of the law as it now stands. Yet it was a matter of comment among persons accustomed to the examination of fires and their causes that the fire of Wednesday morning had in a very short time penetrated to pearly every part of the building, and by spreading with astonishing rapidity, caused a great loss of property, even if it did not of necessity make inevitable the loss of life. The medium of this rapid communication was the light-shaft. Its wooden sides furnished fuel to the flames, and the draft which it promoted carried the fire from floor to floor, and acted like a fine to the conflagration in the ower part of the bouse.

An inquiry into a artogent and tenement-house The burning of the Cambridge Flats day before

on the mustings, in statesmaiship, and in the wider field of letters, as rendering him a match for the mightiest. An accomplished man, his fance will take care of their. He hall this was meaning in the heart of every Georgian, and his name will be canonised on tac heart stone of every house in the state.

In presenting the resolutions General Gordon spoke of the life of Mr. Stephens. General Toombs on ascending the stand almost broke down with emotion. He spoke for nearly an hour on the life of Mr. Stephens, and said he would have deserved all honor if he had done no act in his life except to advocate those principles of States rights which he had always held to.

General Henry R. Jackson, Judge Crawford, Sens or Brown, Colonel C. C. Jones and Dr. H. V.

M. Mitler also spoke.

This afternoon the funeral services took place and were conducted by the Rev. John Jones, Mr. Taimage, of Brooklyn, N. Y., made the closure principles of States rights which are conducted by the Rev. John Jones, Mr. Taimage, of Brooklyn, N. Y., made the closure principles of States and haif long and took half an hour to pass a given point.

MEMORIES OF THE DEAD STATESMAN.

HIS HOME AND EARLY LIFE — HIS FIRST LAWSUIT AND EXTRY INTO PUBLIC LIFE—POEM BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. and reported that there had been a slight set ling of the foundations, but that it was of no consequence. It is twas the end of it. The mischief in all these cases comes from the meanness of many of the owners of real estate. There are loss of them in this city who wouldn't mind burning up persons as they were ourned yesterday if they could save 5 cents by it. I don't mean that they would burn them up for 5 cents, but they would take the risk of having them burned to save that sum.'

At the Board of thealth, whither the reporter went after getting this expression from Inspector

At the Board of thealth, whither the reporter went after getting this expression from Inspector Esterbrook, it was objected that the jurisdiction of the Board extended only to the dimensions of the shaft, out it was admitted that the power was there to require the shafts to be kept open if it was thought desirable. This was done, too, in some cases, but there was a strong objection to it because of the cusung dampness of the walls of the shaft, which would have a tendency to breed sickness and malaria. It was stated that the Board had frequently urged builders to construct the airs-hafts of brick, and had even attempted to compel it; but the builders had denied the right of the Board to do this. In one case where the contest arose, the Board had required that the wood in the shaft be incased in tin. It was suggested that i assumed as the law required that every room should open into "the external air," and as the air of the light-shaft was construed as being "external air," this would be sufficient to justify Mr. Esterbrook in exacting fire-proof constructors. Still there was as rong impression that being "external air," this would fire-proof con-justify Mr. Esterbrook in exacting fire-proof con-struction. Still there was a strong impression that struction. Still there was a strong impression that struction. the consideration of the h-aith of the city demands that the rain, etc., be kept out of the light-shatts.

A SCHOOL BUILDING DECIDEDLY UNSAFE. Among the school buildings used by the Children's Aid Society is the four-story rear house, No. 278 Second-st., adjoining the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church. It is owned by the church society and it has been leased to the Children's Aid Society for school purposes for about eighteen years. Supermendent Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, recently included the building in a list of places which he considered defective. He stated that about 130 boys and girls were taught in it, that there was only one exit from the third and fourth floors, that the stairs were made of wood, that there were no fire-escapes, that the windows were leated with stoves, and that the building was most unsafe. C. L. Brace, secretary of the Children's Aid Society, requested inspector Escerbrook to have an examination of the building mane. An examiner of the Bureau of Buildings has inspected the building twice within a week, and his report, which was approved by Mr. Esterbrook yesterday, contains the foilowing statements:

The whole building is ten incaes out of plumb. The front is dangeronally builded along the line of the second ther of heams; the west wall in satisfied and cracked in various places; the rear wall mans over about eleven inches—as near as I can get at the measurement. The whole structure is very unsafe and not fit for school purposes any longer. It should be tora down without delay.

Children were rectting their lessons in the building yesterday when a TRIBUNE reporter went to Among the school buildings used by the Children's

Children were reciting their lessons in the build-Children were reciting their lessons in the building yesterday when a Thibune reporter went to look at it. Miss Roberts, the teacher in charge, said that the number of children then present was about 150. She had been informed by the examiner of buildings that he would condemn it. The ceilings had cracked, and plastering had fallen several times during her term of service there. Repairs had been made promptly by the agent of the property, and she had never known of an official examination of the building until after the recent fatas panie in the Fourth Street School. The dangerous condition of the walls is easily seen from the outside. At the office of the Children's Aid Society it was said that Mr. Esterbrook's order to vacate the unsafe school building would be complied with immediately, and that some other building would be hired for the school.

complained of the irregularity of the verb "to go," the present tense of which some was had written out for him as follows: "I go, thou startest, he departs; we daddle,"

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In add, concluded that the cril was one requiring the arrivest attention of all good citizens. Is abilicers the committee that the critical production of the prod feeted manuer There was displayed neither bravado nor nervou-ness, but each carried himself in a natural, unconstrained way that was surprising, Perhaps this was due to the fact that they were left alone scarcely for a moment. The friends and Sisters of M-rey were untiring in their attentions to them. Whenever vi iters were with the men the priests would stand aside, but only to return again as soon as they had gone. Majone seemed much the lighter-hearted of the

two. He took pleasure evidently in the new suit of clothes that had been given him, and as he paced up and down in a Prince Albert coat, white shirt cuffs and collar, and a black tie, smoking a cigar, he seemed at peace both with himself and with the world. Two Italian friends, Rosa Carbaro and Frances Can-revo, called upon him in the afternoon. He met them with a smile and a kiss on both cheeks, and then sat down with them in front of the stove and chatted gayly. At parting he displayed some little emotion, but only for a moment. Then his counsel paid him a visit, and all of McGloin's friends exchanged a word or two with him in passing. McGloin was more quiet. He smiled occasionally, it is true, but he had so many farewells to make that he could not wholly control his emotions. Early in the day his father mother, two sisters, two aunts, his sweetheart and mother, two sisters, two aunts, his sweetheart and several cousins called to see him. His mother fainted on the threshold of his ceil, and was much affected throughout her visit. One of his sisters had brought her little daughter with her, and upon the child McGhin lavi hed a great deal of affection. It was a tearful family party that sat around the rear stove of the corridor. Shortly after 2 o'clock, McGlom's counsel came in with the news that he had received a relegran from Senator Grady to the effect that the Governor had positively and finally refused to delay the execution. At half-Grady to the effect that the Governor had positively and finally refused to delay the execution. At half-past 3 all but his father and mother took their last leave of him. At 5 o'clock his mother left the prison, and the parting between the two was painful. When the mother reached the street she could control herself no longer, but fell into a fit of hysteries. Her shieks were heart-rending.

In the morning the scaffold was erected in a corner of the yard in front of the women's department, where several other executions have taken place. It is a new one, made of two norichts and a cross hearn at the top, with two small braces on each sade. At one add is a tall, narrow woo-len inclosure,

heam at the top, with two small offices on each star.

At one side is a tall, narrow wooden inclosure,
which will conceal the hangman. The beams had
been prepared previously, and all that it was necessary to do was to join them together. The noise of the
carpenters' hammers could be distinctly heard inside the prisoners' cells; but at the time they were
talking with the priests and they took no notice of
the search.

talking with the priests and they took no notice of the sound.

The priests present during the day were Fathers Duranquet, Anacletus, Junius, Diomedes, Marriotta, and Merion; and there were four Sisters of Mercy who made two or three visits. At 4 o'clock Deputies Thomas F. Daley, M. Goodman, A. Ahrens, and Patrick F. Beggs assumed the death-wasch, and it was shortly afterward that McGloin's mober took her fine leave of him. When she went away he was much depressed, but soon the Sisters of Mercy brought him solace by their presence, and he resument his composure. Both men had eaten heartily of a diamer of soun, roast yeal, masked potatoes, turnies and pach-pie, and at supper-time they were not averse to taking a cup of tea, some bread and builter, fruit cakes, peaches and jelly. Later McGloin disposed of a can of oysters. A cout a quarter before 8 o'clock McGloin's father, brotherinday and counsel were admitted to see him. Fathers Mert of and Anacletus were with Majone walk to-morrow." In spite of the seriousness of the situation everybody was forced to smite at the grim joke. Father Duranquet said of McGious: "He is very docile and very penicent, but I do not think he has much mind?; and Father Anacletus declared that both men were calm and prepared to dis. "There is no bravado about their actions," he said. "They have nerved themselves to meet death, and will continue bravely, I trust, to the and." end."
Me iloin's father bade him farewell about haif-

past 8. The parting between them was affecting, but at last the old man tore him elf away and said but at last the old man fore him self away and shift to his son: "Be a good boy and a brave soldier. I shall expect to bear a good account of you no-mor-row." Both men bore up bravely and maintained their composure throughout the evening, Fathers Duranquet and Anscietas continuing to give them counsel. Sheriff Davidson called just before mid-night, and when he went away the men retired to

JOSEPH B. LOOMIS HANGED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 8 .- Joseph B. Loomis was hanged at the County Jail this morning at 10:40 o'clock for the murder of David Levett in Agawam. 10:40 o'clock for the murder of David Levett in Agawain. He died in fifteen minutes, but the body was not cut down until thirty minutes after the drop fell. Two hundred persons witnessed the execution. Loomis supplemented the corressions be made on Wednesday by reading a brief Safement on the scaffold, acknowledging his crime, attributing it to ram.

THE METROPOLITAN THROAT HOSPITAL.

The Metropolitan Throat Hospital, in Fortyfifth-st., between Second and Third aves., has secured the milding at No. 351 West Thirty fourth-st., opposite the Biind Asylum. The new building is a four-story brown stone front. It is being remodelled for use as a hospital and will be occupied the last of the month. The building and grounds have been given to the hospital John D. Jones, president of the lantic Mutual and Marine Insurance Company, who is also president of the Board of Trustees of the

Hospital. Tae Metropolitan Hospital was incorporated in 1873. and for some time occupied the building at No. 17 Stuy esant Square. The building now used in East Fortyvesant Square. The building now used in East Fortyrifthist, was given to the hospital four years ago by Mr.
Jones, but the locality was not found to be entirely suitable. There has been a steady increase in
the work done by the hospital during the last four years,
and the medical staff now numbers ten physicians,
of which Dr. Clinton Wagner is superintendent, Dr.
Wagner said yesterday to a Thibunk reporter: "The
new hospital will be better adapted in every way for our
patients. Thore is a free dispensary in connection with
it, and we feel that a bester opportunity will now be
selves, than we ever had before."

PEOPLE REPORTED MISSING.

THE STRANGE CASE OF CHARLES WOOD, A SHIPPIGN MERCHANT.

MERCHANT.

The police are actively searching for Charles Wood, fermerly a wealthy Southern planter, but of late years a shipping merchant, who disappeared on February 28. He was the senior partner of Wood & White, shipping merchants, of No. 124 West-st. On the evening of February 27 he left his store in company with his cierk, with whom he shortly afterward parled. For six years he has boarded at Voget's Hotel, at Division and Eddrige sts. Some hours later the proprieter says that Wood entered the place weak and exhausted. His face was brussed, his eyes were blackened, his cothing was torn and he was hatless. He was hardly able to speak, but when questioned closely, teld the following story: After leaving his clerk he entered a liquor store and ordered a drink. Several loungers stepped to the bar, and the bartender asked if he were going to treat. He refused to do this, and the men set upon and bent him, one tender asked if he were going to treat. He refused to do this, and the men set upon and bent him, one holding a pistol at his head while he was being robbed. When thrown out of the place he was a raid to return for his hat. He could not tell where the hunor store was. He was cared for and taken to his room. The next morning he borrowed a hat from the landlord, who also loaned him \$1, as he had been robbed of all his money—how much it was not known. He started estensibly for his office, but Mrs. Vogel says that, instead of going down Division-st., as was his custom, he went up Eldridge-st, in the direction of Grand. He had been drinking evidently the night before, and

to receive 414 per cent, the New-York Central 34 per cent, the Pennsylvania 18 per cent, and the Baltimore and Ohio 64 per cent of the business. It was rumored that the New-York Central had done much more than its allotted percentage, and there was to be a readjustment, so that no injustice should be done. Mr. Booth says that the business as unally done by the different roads was so near the alloments that no changes will be made. He adds that the opposition beaus by the combination of outside agents with the Oli Dominion Steamshy Company, in connection with the Chesapesia and Ohio Railroad, and the Malbory Steamshy Line, in connection with the Southern Facilie Kasiroad, has not interfered with the trunk line business to any "alarming extent."

A CASE FOR INJUNCTION NOT MADE OUT

Justice Barrett, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday dented the motion recently made before bire to continue the temporary injunction obtained by Tunnel and Western Rallway Company, the Continental Construction Company, the New-York, West Shore and Buffalo Bailway Company and the North River Construction Company from carrying into effect a contract by which the road of the Roston and Hoosac Tannel Company is to be transferred to the New-York and West Shore Company. Justice Burrett says that it is only necessary for bin to state that in his judgment no case for an injunction had been made out.

FREIGHT AGENTS UNABLE TO AGREE. CHICAGO, March 8 .- At the second day's sesdon of the General Freight Agents of the Western con-nections of the trunk lines held for the purpose of rearranging percentages, fixing rates from Lake Eris points, etc., no agreement was reached, and the meeting anjourned. The matter will probably be referred to Commissioner Fink.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

WATERBURY, Conn., March 8 .- The contract for building the Ridgoffeld and New-York Railway from Daubury to Port Choster, N. Y., has been let. The road is to be completed during the present year. A naw company is being organized to be called the New-York, Danbury and Boston Railway Company.

Halifax, N. S., March S.—The out giving the local
government power to take over from the railroad
company the line running from New Glasgow to
the Strait of Canso, passed a taird reading in the Legislative Council to-day.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The allegation is made by com peting shippers and lines that David Dows & Co., of New-York, have been given a special rate on grain over the Eric road.

OBITUARY.

CHESTER CARPENTER.

Chester Carpenter died suddenly at his home at 214 Halsey-st., Brooklyn, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, on Wednesday night. He appeared is esual health during the day, and in the evening chatted pleasantly with his family. About 10 o'clock he bed, and within an hour he was attack d with the liness which caused his death. Dr. Henry, who lives opposite, watch caused his ocald. Dr. Hebry, who fives opposite,
was summoned, but could do nothing to ald him. Mr.
Carpenter was a rative of Hudson, N. Y. About thirty
years ago he removed to Brooklyn. During the 8 cenerTilion trul he acted as foreman of the jury. He was engaged in the floar business with Romer & Lee for many
years. In politics he was a stanch Republican, He was
also an elder in the Clason Avenue Presbyterian
Cauren.

DISASTERS IN SOUTHERN WATERS.

Captain Rittig, of the steamship City of Merida, AND ENTRY INTO PUBLIC LIFE—POEM BY JOHN
QUINCY ADAMS.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

ATLANTA, Ga., March 5.—The death of Governor stephens recalls to those who knew him well included the search of the search life, of which it is a pleasure and perhaps a duty to preserve in prints a record. The place of has be adulty to preserve in prints a record. The place of has long residence and the manner of bis life there are typical of the man. Sixty-four miles from Augusta and 107 from Atlanta is the village of Crawfordsville. It has a delightful climate, and a population remarkable for souriety and intelligence. The Georgia Railway, which ranks transitive are the feeling and the lower, does not give a true lose of the feeling and the lower, does not give a true lose of the feeling and the lower, does not give a true lose of the feeling and the lower, does not give a true lose of the feeling and the lower, does not give a true lose of the feeling and the lower, does not give a true lose of the low as it is, there was no fault is the proposal of the first and the fire proof of liting the rank and carry fifthed the proposal of the first by them.

In the single of the serior is o'clock McGioin's father, brother, bro which arrived at this port yesterday, said to a

reached Vera Cruz when we did, and to save her from being wrecked, her foremast, maintoomast and deeg chim were ent adrait. Many lighters and tooks in the harbor were more or less damaged and some were entirely destroyed.

"We sailed from Vera Cruzon February 26, and on the following day caught another hurricane, which la ted three days. Four vesses broke their cables at Progreso, and were griven to sea. A German brig was wrecked at Campeachy. We sailed from Havana on Saturday last, and on the following day had to run the vessel at slow speed, as there was an ugly cross sea running, and we shipped many heavy green sels. It was the matiest trip I ever experienced. The steamer British Empire, which broke from her moorings in the last nutricane in Vera Cruz on the 28th, did not get back to port until Sunday last."

MR. WARREN'S RETIREMENT.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Boston, March 8 .- The manager of the Boson Museum officially announces that this is William Watren's last appearance at that house. When Manager Field was approached by a reporter to ascertain the truth of the rumored retirement of Mr. Warren, the re-porter was repulsed with the intimation that if the manager saw fit to discharge any of his employes, or demanager saw fit to discharge any of his employes, of de-cline to re-engage them, it was no one's business. Mr. Warren's retirement is undoubtedly due to the fact that while he and the public expected that the vectoral accor-was to receive a full benefit on the occasion of his fittleth anniversary, he in reality is said to have received less-than the Museum management. Mr. Warren is reported to have remarked very empositically at that time that he never would see foot in the Maseum after the close of this season. To-day the advertisement of the Museum gives the public to understand that Mr. Warren will never appear there again.

PROHIBITION IN OHIO.

COLUMBUS, March 8 .- In the House to-day the Kinney temperance resolution was made a special order. A number of amendments were voted down and the original measure was finally amended by the adoption of two propositions. The first one gives the General Assembly power to lovy special taxes on the liquor cral Assembly power to levy special taxes on the fiquor traffic and makes it its duty to provide against the evil. The second proposition is strictly a prohibitory measure. The Kinney resolution as amended was then passed—yeas, 68; mays, 25; two frepublicans voting against and four Democrats for it. The resolution now provides for full legislative control, with power to pass local option haw and for special taxes for prohibition. The resolution now goes to the Senate for concurrence. It is believed that body will soon agree. The greatest excitement provatient in the House while the substitute was being youted on.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS WAGES.

PITTSBURG, Penn., March S .- Meetings of the Amaigamated Association of Iron and Sicel Workers, to consider the scale of wages to go into effect June 1, wid be held next Saturday simultaneously in this city, Wheeling, W. Va.; Covington; Ky; Belleville, III.; Youngstown, Ohio, and Philadelphia Penn. The workwen have decided not to demand any radical changes in the present scale, unless it be the adoption of a scale governing the wages of engineers. This being the case, unless the manufacturers insist on a reduction, everything will pass off smeethly.

A GIFT TO YALE COLLEGE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., March S .- A. E. Kent, of can Prancisco, a member of the Yale class of '53, has given the college \$60,000. The faculty has decided to ise the money in creeting a chemical laboratory, the building of which will be begun this spring and fluished in the fall. With this and the Sloan laboratory it is claimed that Yale will be second to no college in the country in facilities for the prosecution of the austy of chemistry and physical science.